Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device that produces white light, including:

a) an anode;

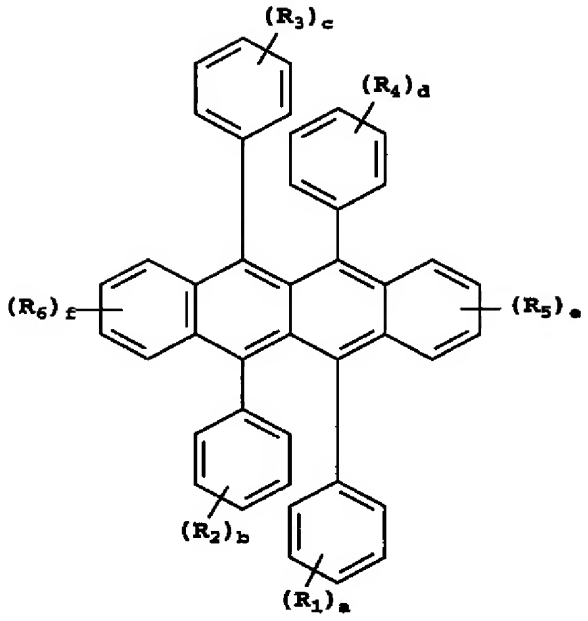
b) a hole-transporting layer disposed over the anode;

c) a blue light-emitting layer disposed over the hole-transporting layer, wherein the blue-light emitting layer ~~comprises a host material and a blue-light emitting material, wherein the concentration of said blue-light emitting material is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 20% by volume of the host material wherein the blue light emitting material is selected from a perylene compound or its derivatives and~~ includes a bis(azinyl)amine boron;

d) an electron-transporting layer disposed over the blue light-emitting layer;

e) a cathode disposed over the electron-transporting layer;

f) wherein the hole-transporting layer comprises an entire layer or a partial portion of a layer in contact with the blue light-emitting layer and contains a light-emitting naphthacene compound having formula (I)



Formula (I)

wherein

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 represent substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from alkyl or substituted alkyl groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl groups of from 6 to 20 carbon atoms; carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring; heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic groups of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms, which may be bonded via a single bond, or may complete a fused heteroaromatic ring system; alkoxy or aryloxy groups, alkoxylamino, alkylamino, and arylamino groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano substituents;

a, b, c and d are individually selected from 0 through 5;

e and f are individually selected from 0 through 4;

provided that at least one of R_1 through R_4 is not a fused ring group and at least one of R_1 through R_6 is a substituent; and

provided further that neither both R_1 and R_4 nor both R_2 and R_3 are heterocyclic.

2. - 14. (Cancelled)

15. (previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein the hole-transporting layer comprises a host material and the naphthacene compound of formula (I) wherein the naphthacene compound is yellow-light emitting and, wherein the concentration of said naphthacene compound is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 50% by volume of the host material.

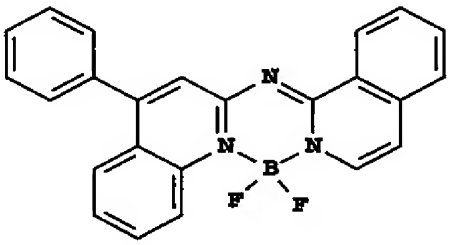
16. (Original) The device of claim 15 wherein the concentration of said naphthacene compound is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 30% by volume of the host material.

17. (Original) The device of claim 15 wherein the concentration of said naphthacene compound is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 15% by volume of the host material.

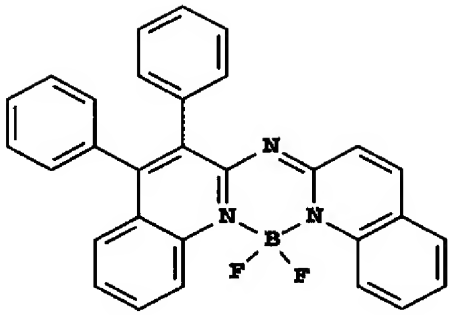
18. – 21. (Cancelled)

22. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~21~~1 wherein the blue light emitting material comprises at least one compound represented by the following formulae:

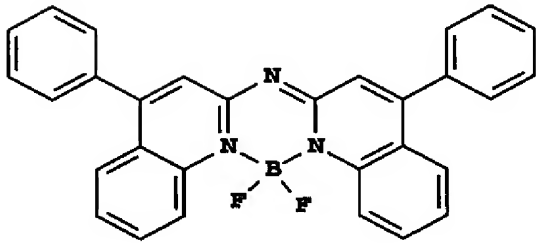
B-1



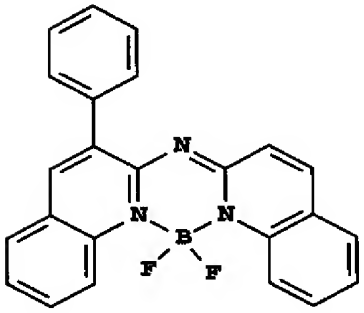
B-2



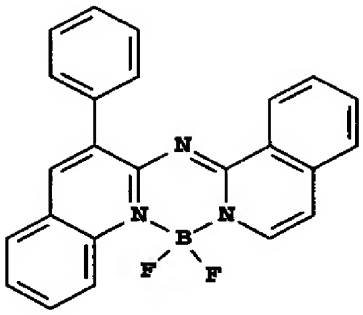
B-3



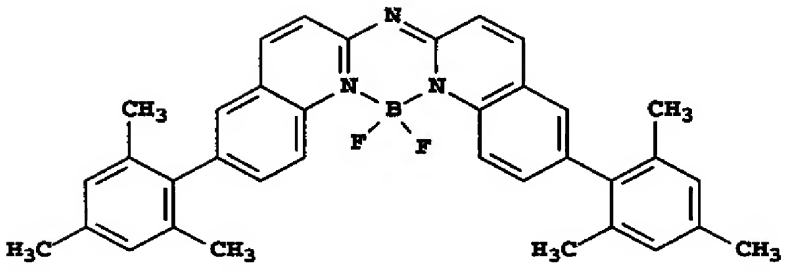
B-4



B-5

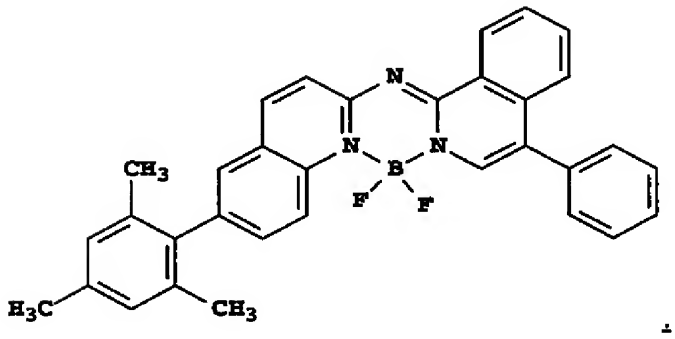


B-6

 ~~and~~

and

B-7



23. (Cancelled)

24. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein thickness of the hole-transporting layer is from 10nm - 300nm.

25. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein the hole-transporting layer includes two or more sub layers, the sub layer closest to the blue light-emitting layer being doped with light emitting material of formula (I) that are yellow light-emitting.

26. (Cancelled)

27. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the thickness of the blue light-emitting layer is in a range from 10nm - 100nm.

28. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein a hole-injecting layer is provided between the anode and the hole-transporting layer.

29. (Original) The device of claim 28 wherein the hole-injecting layer comprises CFx, CuPC, or m-MTDATA.

30. (Original) The device of claim 28 wherein the thickness of the hole-injecting layer is 0.1nm – 100nm.

31. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein thickness of the electron-transporting layer is in a range from 10nm - 150nm.

32. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the cathode is selected from the group consisting of LiF/Al, Mg:Ag alloy, Al-Li alloy, and Mg-Al alloy.

33. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the cathode is transparent.

34. (Cancelled)

35. (Previously presented) The organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device of claim 1 wherein the electron-transporting layer comprises a host that is doped with a green light-emitting material or a combination of green and yellow light-emitting materials.

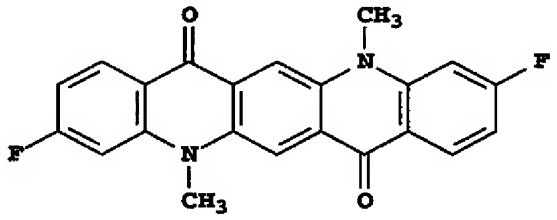
36. (Original) The device of claim 35 wherein the green light emitting material in the electron-transporting layer includes a coumarin compound.

37. (Original) The device of claim 36 wherein the coumarin compound includes C545T or C545TB.

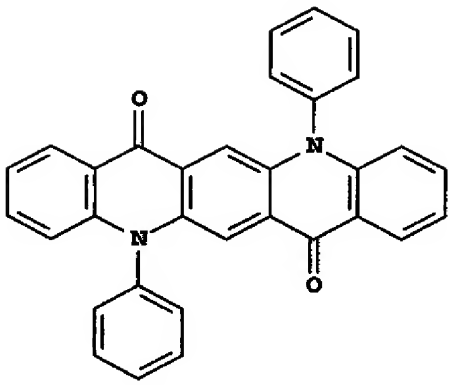
38. (Original) The device of claim 35 wherein the green light emitting material is selected from a quinacridone and a bis(azinyl)methene boron complex group.

39. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 35 wherein the green light-emitting material is selected from the following formulae:

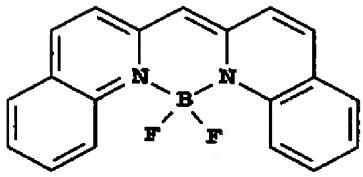
G-1



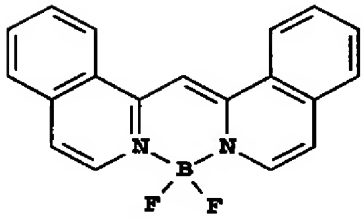
G-2



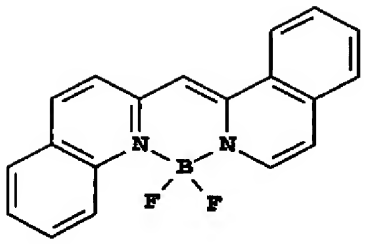
G-3



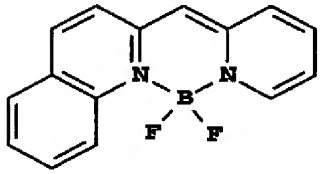
G-4



G-5



G-6



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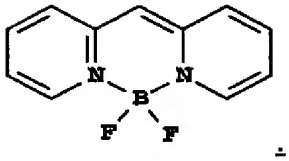
G-7



40. (Original) The device of claim 35 wherein the green light emitting material concentration is in a range from 0.1 - 5% by volume of the host material.

41. (Original) The device of claim 1 further including buffer layer disposed on the cathode layer.

42. (Previously presented) The device of claim 41 wherein thickness of the buffer layer is in a range from 1nm - 1000nm.

43. (Currently Amended) An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device that produces white light, including:

a) an anode;

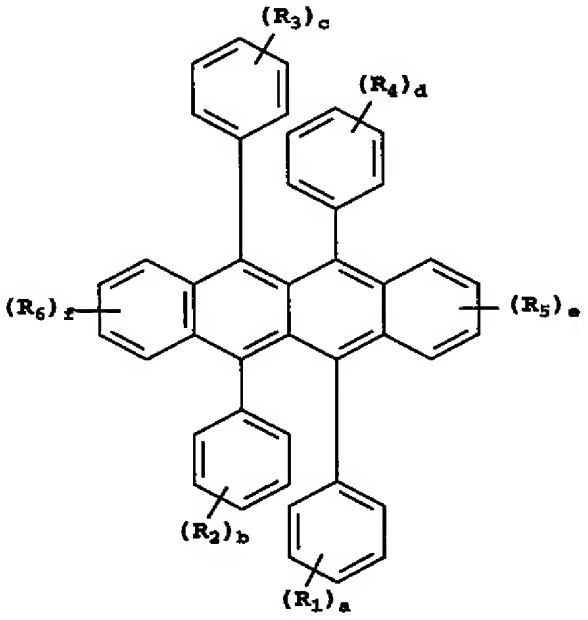
b) a hole-transporting layer disposed over the anode;

c) a blue light-emitting layer disposed over the hole-transporting layer including a bis(azinyl)amine boron;

d) an electron-transporting layer disposed over the blue light-emitting layer;

e) a cathode disposed over the electron-transporting layer;

f) wherein the hole-transporting layer comprises an entire layer or a partial portion of a layer in contact with the blue light-emitting layer and contains a light-emitting naphthacene compound having formula (I)



Formula (I)

wherein

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 represent substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from alkyl or substituted alkyl groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl groups of from 6 to 20 carbon atoms; carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring; heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic groups of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms, which may be bonded via a single bond, or may complete a fused heteroaromatic

ring system; alkoxy or aryloxy groups, alkoxylamino, alkylamino, and arylamino groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano substituents;

a, b, c and d are individually selected from 0 through 5;

e and f are individually selected from 0 through 4;

provided that at least one of R_1 through R_4 is not a fused ring group and at least one of R_1 through R_6 is a substituent; and

provided further that neither both R_1 and R_4 nor both R_2 and R_3 are heterocyclic further including a color filter array disposed on the substrate or over the cathode.

44. (Previously presented) The device of claim 41 further including a color filter array disposed on the buffer layer.

45. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 further including a thin film transistor (TFT) on the substrate, to address the individual device.

46. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the hole-transporting layer includes an aromatic tertiary amine.

47. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the electron-transporting layer includes copper phthalocyanine compound.

48 - 52. (Cancelled)

53. (New) An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device that produces white light, including:

a) an anode;

b) a hole-transporting layer disposed over the anode;

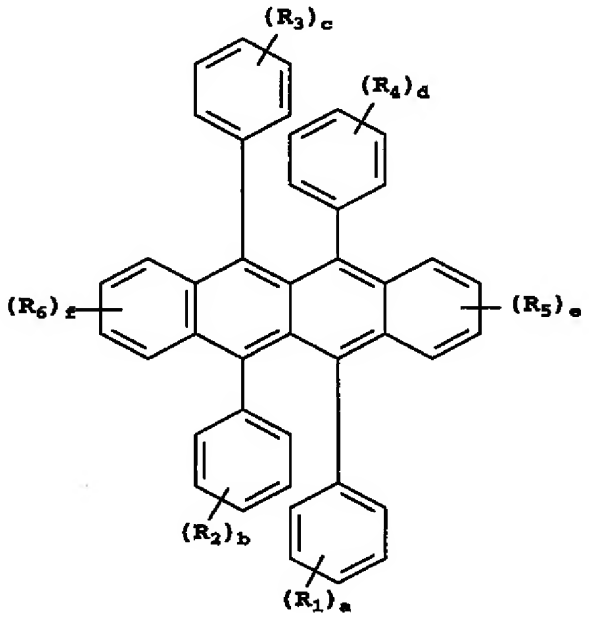
c) a blue light-emitting layer disposed over the hole-transporting layer, wherein the blue-light emitting layer comprises a host material and a blue-light emitting material, wherein the concentration of said blue-light emitting material is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 20% by volume of the host

material wherein the blue light emitting material is selected from a perylene compound or its derivatives and a bis(azinyl)amine boron complex;

d) an electron-transporting layer disposed over the blue light-emitting layer;

e) a cathode disposed over the electron-transporting layer;

f) wherein the hole-transporting layer comprises an entire layer or a partial portion of a layer in contact with the blue light-emitting layer and contains a light-emitting naphthacene compound having formula (I)



Formula (I)

wherein

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 represent substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from alkyl or substituted alkyl groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl groups of from 6 to 20 carbon atoms; carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring; heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic groups of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms, which may be bonded via a single bond, or may complete a fused heteroaromatic ring system; alkoxy or aryloxy groups, alkoxylamino, alkylamino, and arylamino groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano substituents;

a, b, c and d are individually selected from 0 through 5;

e and f are individually selected from 0 through 4;

provided that at least one of R_1 through R_4 is not a fused ring group and at least one of R_1 through R_6 is a substituent; and

provided further that neither both R_1 and R_4 nor both R_2 and R_3 are heterocyclic; and

wherein the electron-transporting layer is transparent.

54. (New) An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device that produces white light, including:

a) an anode;

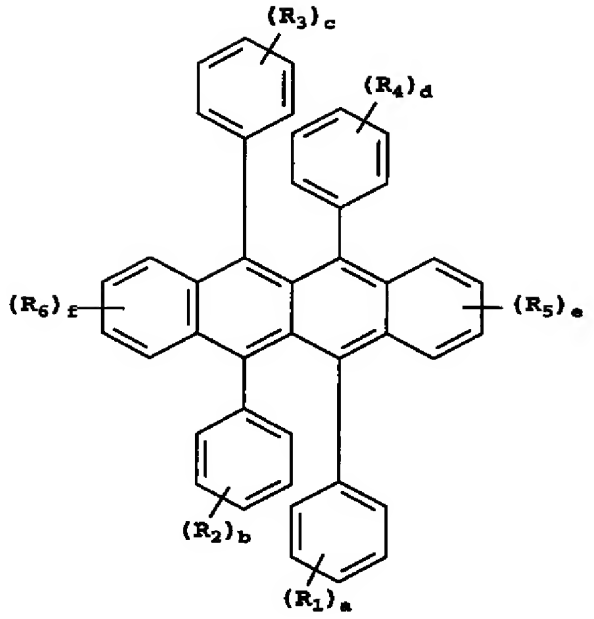
b) a hole-transporting layer disposed over the anode;

c) a blue light-emitting layer disposed over the hole-transporting layer, wherein the blue-light emitting layer comprises a host material and a blue-light emitting material, wherein the concentration of said blue-light emitting material is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 20% by volume of the host material wherein the blue light emitting material is selected from a perylene compound or its derivatives and a bis(azinyl)amine boron complex;

d) an electron-transporting layer disposed over the blue light-emitting layer;

e) a cathode disposed over the electron-transporting layer;

f) wherein the hole-transporting layer comprises an entire layer or a partial portion of a layer in contact with the blue light-emitting layer and contains a light-emitting naphthacene compound having formula (I)



Formula (I)

wherein

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 represent substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from alkyl or substituted alkyl groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl groups of from 6 to 20 carbon atoms; carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring; heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic groups of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms, which may be bonded via a single bond, or may complete a fused heteroaromatic ring system; alkoxy or aryloxy groups, alkoxylamino, alkylamino, and arylamino groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano substituents;

a, b, c and d are individually selected from 0 through 5;

e and f are individually selected from 0 through 4;

provided that at least one of R_1 through R_4 is not a fused ring group and at least one of R_1 through R_6 is a substituent; and

provided further that neither both R_1 and R_4 nor both R_2 and R_3 are heterocyclic;

wherein the hole-transporting layer and the blue-light emitting layers comprise hosts and emitting dopants and are co-doped with other dopants; and

wherein the co-dopant in the hole-transporting layer is t-BuDPN and the co-dopant in the blue-light emitting layer is NPB.

55. (New) An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device that produces white light, including:

a) an anode;

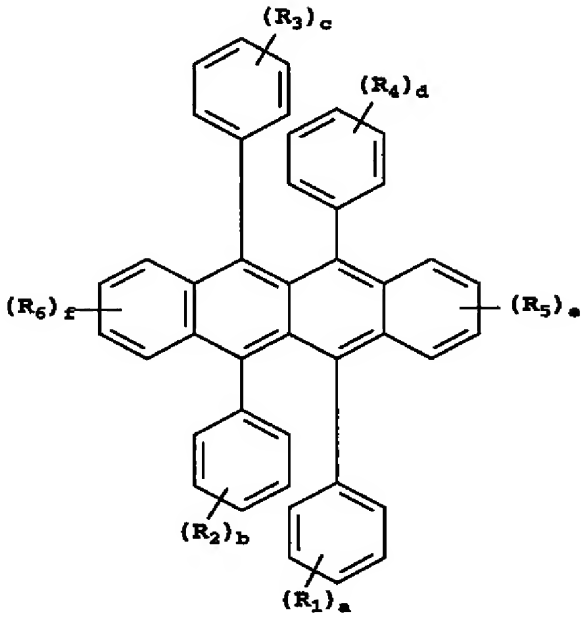
b) a hole-transporting layer disposed over the anode;

c) a blue light-emitting layer disposed over the hole-transporting layer, wherein the blue-light emitting layer comprises a host material and a blue-light emitting material, wherein the concentration of said blue-light emitting material is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 20% by volume of the host material wherein the blue light emitting material is selected from a perylene compound or its derivatives and a bis(azinyl)amine boron complex;

d) an electron-transporting layer disposed over the blue light-emitting layer;

e) a cathode disposed over the electron-transporting layer;

f) wherein the hole-transporting layer comprises an entire layer or a partial portion of a layer in contact with the blue light-emitting layer and contains a light-emitting naphthacene compound having formula (I)



Formula (I)

wherein

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 represent substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from alkyl or substituted alkyl groups of

from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl groups of from 6 to 20 carbon atoms; carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring; heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic groups of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms, which may be bonded via a single bond, or may complete a fused heteroaromatic ring system; alkoxy or aryloxy groups, alkoxylamino, alkylamino, and arylamino groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano substituents;

a, b, c and d are individually selected from 0 through 5;

e and f are individually selected from 0 through 4;

provided that at least one of R_1 through R_4 is not a fused ring group and at least one of R_1 through R_6 is a substituent; and

provided further that neither both R_1 and R_4 nor both R_2 and R_3 are heterocyclic; and

comprising a triplet emitter compound.

56. (New) An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device that produces white light, including:

a) an anode;

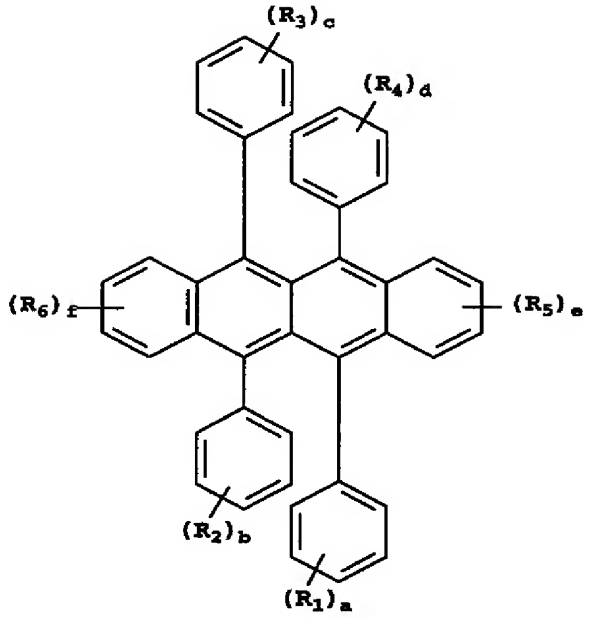
b) a hole-transporting layer disposed over the anode;

c) a blue light-emitting layer disposed over the hole-transporting layer, wherein the blue-light emitting layer comprises a host material and a blue-light emitting material, wherein the concentration of said blue-light emitting material is in a range of greater than 0 and less than 20% by volume of the host material wherein the blue light emitting material is selected from a perylene compound or its derivatives and a bis(azinyl)amine boron complex;

d) an electron-transporting layer disposed over the blue light-emitting layer;

e) a cathode disposed over the electron-transporting layer;

f) wherein the hole-transporting layer comprises an entire layer or a partial portion of a layer in contact with the blue light-emitting layer and contains a light-emitting naphthacene compound having formula (I)



Formula (I)

wherein

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 represent substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from alkyl or substituted alkyl groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl groups of from 6 to 20 carbon atoms; carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring; heterocyclic or substituted heterocyclic groups of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms, which may be bonded via a single bond, or may complete a fused heteroaromatic ring system; alkoxy or aryloxy groups, alkoxylamino, alkylamino, and arylamino groups of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano substituents;

a, b, c and d are individually selected from 0 through 5;

e and f are individually selected from 0 through 4;

provided that at least one of R_1 through R_4 is not a fused ring group and at least one of R_1 through R_6 is a substituent; and

provided further that neither both R_1 and R_4 nor both R_2 and R_3 are heterocyclic; and

comprising a polymeric light emitter.